



file



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solicitor General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, FBI.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pardon Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parole Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board of Immigration Appeals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Assistant for Public Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Records Administration Office	<input type="checkbox"/>

For the attention of

Mr. Marshall

REMARKS:

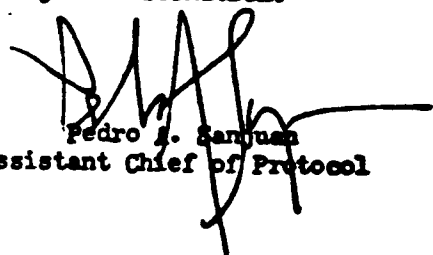
Misc

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Chief of Protocol

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Burke Marshall

Department of Justice

The attached material is for your information.


Pedro J. Sanjuan
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Misc.
John Don

NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

December 18, 1962

Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison
Attorney at Law
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

These are my reflections of the conference we held earlier today, written during the course of my return trip to New Orleans and typed as written. You will have to excuse the rather rambling approach and at times, disorganized content. I felt the necessity of putting down in writing my immediate impressions, and later we could perfect them if the need arose.

Basically, I see little hope of significant community progress in the South as long as there exist statutes which discourage such progress. Therefore, the main objective of a group which we spoke about would, in my opinion, be to analyze the present framework of statutes which not only impede but discourage joint community activity by Negro and white. The primary function of this group should be a systematic attack on the constitutionality of every segregation statute in an effort to create favorable interracial climates so that voluntary agreements might be possible in the furtherance of the Negroes' quest for equality. It is necessary, in my opinion, that we act with all due speed to inaugurate such procedures if ever there is to be hope of removing the present inhibitions of those who now use the existence of a given segregation statute as an excuse for deferring or for stultifying community action toward the objectives aimed at. Simply, the objective would be to remove legal roadblocks in order that significant and meaningful breakthroughs might be made. Throughout the South the Negro leaders are constantly confronted with the statement, "there's a law agin it." This acts as a powerful psychological restraint in initiating the type of community activity which is absolutely necessary if there is going to be any real effective change in attitudes.

Mr. [REDACTED]

December 18, 1962
Page 2

C
O
P
Y

There were two approaches suggested at the conference, both of which could come under the broad heading of "adequate representation." One approach was that we set up an organization which would act only on behalf of the indigent criminals in their failure to receive due process and equal protection. As Professor [REDACTED] put it, we would exercise "neutrality" in connection with the broader picture and only make lists available to those whose rights are denied during the course of normal criminal procedural processes. This would include, also, offering legal assistance to those who are charged with fictitious claims in order to impede or hinder them in their exercise of their own civil rights. The second approach was more of an actionist type of approach to the broader problem. It is frankly patented after the Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In this second approach, the organization would make itself available to handle actual desegregation cases in addition to the other types of cases mentioned in the first approach. As you know, I am in favor of this broader type action. There is a crying need in the South not only for southern lawyers to come to grips with these problems, but also the need for the "responsible" members of the community to take part in such activity. The southern white lawyer has to identify himself with what is right--to help create an environment within which any attorney, white or Negro, will feel free to accept any case, unpopular or otherwise. I believe the second approach will accomplish what is so dreadfully needed in the South, namely, an opportunity for the white southern lawyer to handle, if he so desires, unpopular cases without being straddled with the control of a racial organization, or being identified with the NAACP, CORE, etc.

As to the internal structure of such an organization, there are two possibilities. One, funds being made available to one of the existing groups, such as the Southern Regional Council, etc., who will set up an office consisting of two or three attorneys, secretary, etc. The second approach would be to set up an entirely new organization, such as a Southern Legal Defense Fund, headed by a Board of Directors made up of southern white attorneys. These would be "big name" people who would be willing to identify themselves with this type of movement. Working under them would be a staff composed of two or three attorneys and the necessary administrative help. The duties of the staff attorneys would be:

(A) To encourage local attorneys to accept cases of the type we have spoken of.

Mr. [REDACTED]

December 18, 1962
Page 3

- C (E) To assist in the investigation, preparation, trial and appeal of these cases.
- O (C) To make a concerted effort to get local and state Bar Associations interested in this particular approach and to publicly back it.
- P The general idea would be to allow local attorneys to be free in their handling of such cases and to offer them such remuneration that they would feel obligated to move such cases with dispatch. As you put it, Mr. Garrison, one of the duties of the full time staff will be to secure part time assistants.
- Y

The objectives of the organization would be:

- (a) Eliminate legal roadblocks for the reason I listed above.
- (b) Write articles, make speeches, etc., appealing to the conscience of the southern attorney, southern business men, politicians, etc., in an effort to have them understand that the South should and can work this problem out for itself.
- (c) Encourage local groups to take advantage of victories and to move in an effort to consummate voluntary agreements.

In my opinion, (c) could be done more readily by Negroes who would then not be faced with the statement, "there's a law agin it."

There is no question but that this has to be identified as a dignified and sensible southern effort. Here we think of moderation. As a word of caution, however, I would point out that our most pressing problem would not be the racist who would violently oppose any action, but would be the well meaning moderate who would conceal himself in a cloak of prudence, thereby suffocating all efforts that might be made in support of our objectives. The term moderation in the South now has a connotation which does not reflect the dynamic spirit needed to meet the new challenge of the developing racial situation. Determination more adequately describes the need.

There is a great need to get all southerners interested in the things we have talked about. But should anyone wish to identify himself with such a movement, it would seem to me that as a minimum requirement he would have to accept:

Mr. [REDACTED]

December 18, 1962

Page 4

C
O
P
Y

(1) That state enforced segregation has to go, as it is repugnant to the American scheme of things.

(2) That it is the duty of southern attorneys to do those reasonable things which would help create an environment within which other southern attorneys might feel free to accept these controversial cases.

(3) That all persons denied due process or equal protection in their quest for equality are not only entitled to representation, but that they will get it.

(4) They will be willing to publicly identify themselves with the desegregation of public institutions in the South.

The southern attorney has to be educated to view these matters in terms of simple legal representation, and not in terms of effectuating sociological change. For the legal principle of the unconstitutionality of racial legislation is so well settled as to take our approach out of the realm of the "revolutionary concept."

It is my belief that the time is now ripe for some group to come to grips with the "total" problems of deprivation of rights, whether we are talking about the criminal's rights to a fair trial, etc., or the Negro student's right to attend the public school of his choice. I further believe that the white southern lawyer, if approached in the right way, would not oppose this type of approach. For after all, we are only asking the southern attorney to fulfill the responsibility which he has as an attorney, merely to recognize all of the rights of all of the people in his community. If we settle for less than this, we would, in my opinion, not be fulfilling our responsibility as Americans who appreciate the necessity and have the means and talent available to make the American creed a reality.

What I have said so far would not in any way interfere or conflict or impede the marvelous work which is being done by the NAACP. It would broaden the base and place the responsibility where it rightfully

Mr. [REDACTED]

December 18, 1962

Page 5

C belongs, namely, on the shoulders of all southern attorneys and local Bar Associations.

O I thought the conference was a wonderful experience and extend my sincere thanks for the opportunity of attending.

P With kindest personal regards, I am

Y Very truly yours,
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
December 17, 1962

cc: Mr. Burke Marshall
Mr. Harold C. Fleming

Misc.

[REDACTED]
Memphis 11, Tennessee

Feb. 27, 1963

Dear Mr. Marshall,

Not knowing how well
departments in the Federal government
communicate and thinking the Dept. of
Justice would be interested in Sec. Hodges's
talk in Memphis as well as the Dept. of
Commerce, am enclosing some clippings
from our two local papers. We also had a
half hour TV program on the dinner.
This, I hope, will help not only in Memphis
but in Mississippi and eastern Arkansas.
Thank you for helping us have
Sec. Hodges.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED]

miss.

2 March 1963

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 -18th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Harold:

Thanks for the booklet. I will
try to read it. It is a service in
any event to have it done; I will also
try to think of ways of getting full
circulation.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Misc.

March 2, 1963

Honorable William Harold Cox
Chief Judge
United States District Court for the
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Judge Cox:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of February 14 addressed to Mr. [REDACTED] in connection with the records demand in Rankin County.

There is absolutely no basis for the statement that I precede any records inspection "with a political barrage of propaganda for voter consumption among negroes particularly in the North."

This Department has now taken records for inspection in 82 counties in six states, 61 of them since my appointment as Attorney General. During my term of office we have not, in even one case, issued any sort of a release or statement respecting the time or place of an inspection, or concerning the county affected. In addition we have, without exception, endeavored to obtain permission to photograph records on a voluntary basis without filing legal proceedings or obtaining a court order, with the attendant publicity. In many areas, this has been successful. I regret as much as anyone in Rankin County the fact that it was not successful there.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.

1 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington D. C. • DEnter 2-6500

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

February 27, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Here is an advance copy of our report on state executive action on civil rights, which we will release in a week or so. I know you've got more than you can say grace over, but if you can find a chance to look this over and give me your suggestions, I'll be most grateful.

As you will see, the pamphlet reflects the liberal interpretation of legal authority for which John Silard is well known. Nevertheless, there are many sound precedents and suggestions for state action that should raise no controversy as to legal powers.

I know that you and I agree that the states should take up much more of the burden of assuring equal treatment and opportunity for all citizens. To that end, we'd like to get the recommendations in this report as widely used by the right people as possible. If you feel that the Civil Rights Division can help, that will be a big assist.

When you've had a chance to look the booklet over, please give me a call.

My best regards,

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

Dear Harold:
Thanks for the booklet.
I will try to read it. It is a
service in any event to have
it done; I will also try to
think of ways of getting full
in action. Best regards,
John Silard

miss.

2 March 1963

[REDACTED] Esquire
[REDACTED]
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

This is in reply to your letter of February 20 concerning [REDACTED]

Following your letter, Mr. [REDACTED] was in California to receive an award in Los Angeles. You may have seen him there. He is now somewhere in New York, but I do not know where. You might be able to reach him c/o [REDACTED], Esquire.

[REDACTED], New York 22, New York, [REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED] has stated an intention of not returning to Mississippi.

In the proceeding in Jackson he was represented by two court-appointed lawyers. According to news accounts, they presented a defense which basically attacked the credibility of the complaining witness. As you know, [REDACTED] was tried in absentia.

There was also available to Mr. [REDACTED] prominent and skillful counsel in New York.

I cannot answer the question whether you can be of any assistance. I doubt that you can in connection with the legal proceedings. However, I think that you could be informed on that point by Mr. [REDACTED].

()
[REDACTED], Esquire
2 March 1963
Page Two

I hope that this information will be of some
help to you.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Air Mail

LAW OFFICES OF
[REDACTED]
SAN FRANCISCO 11

February 20, 1963

Burt Marshall, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I have been interested in and concerned by the campaign of [REDACTED] in connection with Messrs. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and, further, with the charges which have recently been brought against [REDACTED] himself. I attended law school with [REDACTED], and although I knew him only casually I feel a personal concern because of this acquaintanceship.

I telephoned him on the day following the first appearance in the newspapers of the news of his arrest. At that time (February 3) he was apparently much more concerned with [REDACTED]'s case than with his own, and I inferred that he believed there to be little cause for worry in connection with the latter. Last weekend's newspapers carried the story of his conviction in absentia and of his flight to New York following threats to his life. I conversed with Cecil Poole, U. S. Attorney for Northern California, yesterday by telephone, but although he was most sympathetic he had no information other than that gleaned from the newspapers. However, he suggested that I contact you in that regard.

I would like to know as much as possible about the proceedings in Jackson, Mississippi, i.e., who represented Mr. [REDACTED], what motions to the court were made, if any, what defense evidence was adduced, etc. Furthermore, I am most anxious to learn of [REDACTED] whereabouts in order that I may ascertain whether or

[REDACTED]

Burt Marshall,
Esq.

February 20, 1963

Page 2

not anyone here can be of assistance in the matter.
If you can provide me either with any of this in-
formation or with suggestions as to other possible
sources, I would greatly appreciate it.

I thank you in advance for any assistance you
can offer me in this connection.

Very truly yours,
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

exhibition
Misc

4 March 1963

Miss Laura Godofsky
Editor, Nareem
1212 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Miss Godofsky:

Thank you for your letter.

I will be glad to see you. Please
call my secretary, Mrs. Stores, for
a date and time.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division



chicago Maroon

Ida Noyes Hall • 1212 East 59th Street • Chicago 37 • MI 3-0800 Ext. 3265-6

March 1, 1963

Burke Marshall
c/o Justice Department
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Marshall,

I am planning to be in Washington during the week of March 18 and hope to be able to do a series of articles both for the Maroon and for the Collegiate Press Service on various national issues of interest to university communities.

I would be very appreciative if you could find some time to spare me an interview during that week. I would be, as you can imagine, most interested in discussing problems of desegregating the nation's schools, voter registration, and discrimination.

I can meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Laura Godofsky
Laura Godofsky
Editor, Maroon

*Dear Miss Godofsky:
Thank you for your
letter. I will do my best
for you. Please call my secretary,
Mrs. Stone, for a date and
time.
Very truly yours,
[Signature]*

From
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

misc.

Deputy Attorney General.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solicitor General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, FBI.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pardon Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parole Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board of Immigration Appeals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Assistant for Public Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Records Administration Office	<input type="checkbox"/>

For the attention of *Mr Marshall*

REMARKS:

raise

BUILDING AND ROOM	
the Attorney General	
1	
2	
3	

☐ SIGNATURE
☐ APPROVAL
☐ SEE ME
☐ RECOMMENDATION
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF

☐ COMMENT
☐ NECESSARY ACTION
☐ NOTE AND RETURN
☐ CALL ME

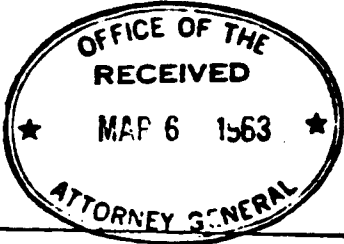
☐ PER CONVERSATION
☐ AS REQUESTED
☐ NOTE AND FILE
☐ YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

5 March 1963

I think this statement will help quite a lot.

IN



FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE

misc.

GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall

DATE: March 4, 1963

FROM : James M. Quigley *JMQ*

SUBJECT: Attached Statement

This is the suggested statement that the Secretary is considering making to help dispel some of the confusion around our "suitability ruling":

A number of questions have arisen concerning the carrying out of this Department's "suitability ruling" under the Federal impact statutes. The first is whether the local school districts will operate the on-base elementary schools which we plan to start next fall. Under the statutes when the Commissioner of Education has made a determination that children residing on a military base do not receive a "suitable" education in the local public schools, he is to make arrangements to provide them with such an education, usually in a school on the base. He can arrange for the operation of that school either by the local school board or by the Department of Defense. In view of the particular factor of "suitability" involved in the six cases which were the subject of our recent announcement, we have decided that we will make the arrangements for operation of these on-base schools with the Department of Defense, and that the schools will be Federally-operated in every sense--i.e., the local school boards will not operate these schools, and will not, therefore, receive any Federal funds with respect to the education of these children.

The second question concerns the payment to local school districts of Federal funds for the education of children who reside on these six military bases and who might attend the local off-base schools even after the on-base schools are in operation. This question is based on a hypothetical premise which none of our experience leads us to believe will materialize. At present there are 107 schools on military bases, located in every part of the country. The Government's experience in the operation of these schools has been that with few exceptions parents residing on these bases send their children to the on-base schools. In some instances there are special reasons why a child living on base will attend the local public schools, because of facilities or programs which are available in those schools--this is so, for example, in the case of special programs for mentally retarded children. Our policy in such cases has been to make payments to the schools attended by such children.

The Department cannot, of course, control where an individual parent residing on a military base may send his children to school. I can assure you, however, that subject to the limits of our authority under P.L. 874 and the educational considerations in exceptional instances to which I have referred, we will not make payments of Federal funds to segregated schools where we have provided on-based schools.

Misc..

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 25

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION

EDWIN L. GASPERINI, CHAIRMAN
575 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22
PLAZA 5-8825

RICHARD A. GIVENS, SECRETARY
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK 7
CONTINENT 7-0745

March 5, 1963

HOWARD J. ABEL
DENNY B. ABEL
GEORGE B. CASE
JOSEPH CALDERON
DONALD J. CONN
LOUIS A. CRAIG
BENJAMIN F. CRANE
NANETTE DENNETT
WILLIAM S. FENWELL
BARRY H. GASPERINI
ELLIOT H. GOODWIN
BEDFORD W. GREEN
H. MELVILLE HICKS, JR.
ROBERT H. KAUFMAN
LAWRENCE W. KEEFE
ROBERT A. KIDDER
GEORGE KIDDER
PETER S. KIDDER
TELFORD TAYLOR
EVERETT L. WELLS

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Thank you for your letter of March 2nd with enclosures. I have passed your statement of expenses on for processing by the Association, which will send you a check in due course.

As you requested, I have sent one copy of the President's message on Civil Rights to Mr. McKay, Vice Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. We look forward to receiving the bills when they are in final shape for transmittal to Congress.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ed Gasperini

Edwin L. Gasperini

Meier

March 6, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

FROM

Theodore C. Sorenson

The following piece of information provided me by the Office of Education may be useful at some appropriate time:

Outside of Africa south of the Sahara, where education is still a difficult challenge, the only jurisdictions on earth known not to provide free public elementary education at this time are:

Communist China
North Vietnam
Sarawak
Singapore
British Honduras
Prince Edward County, Virginia

c/c to The Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall
Education Commissioner Frank Keppel

Misc.

7 March 1963

[REDACTED]
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Mr. Marshall asked that I reply to your letter of March 4th requesting a tape of the recent Washington Report television show.

We have no tapes of that broadcast available, nor have we received any transcripts. May I refer you to the Columbia Broadcasting System, News Division, 40th Street and Brandywine, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Perhaps they can help you.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Stores
Secretary to Mr. Marshall

Air Mail

one of your

fans —

kind
for answer this.

for



Elect

MRS. OCIE P.

HINKLE

CITY COUNCIL

9th DISTRICT

Primaries Tues., April 2, 1968

A Candidate Worthy of Your Support

Los Angeles Calif,

Mar 4th 1963

Mr Marshall Burke,

c/o Justice Dept. re CIVIL RIGHTS, WASHINGTON REPORT,
Washington D C,

Sir,

I missed your T V show, 3-3-63 at 12,30 here in L A, please have
me a copy sent just as soon as possible, send them air mail, I
am so sorry I missed it,

Yours truly,

Misc

8 March 1963

Honorable Terrell Glenn
United States Attorney
310 W. S. Courthouse
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Terrell:

The memorandum on Clarendon County was a draft. The copy to you was a mistake. The memorandum was never sent to the Bureau, and no memorandum will be sent without my approval.

If there is some way in which you can scout out the situation in Clarendon County, I would appreciate it if you would so do and let me know as soon as possible.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Typed 2-12-62

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Lurke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Rights Division

AM:JMF:bab 3102

Racial Discrimination in Voting
and Registration; Clarendon County,
South Carolina.

72-67-24

This refers to the report of Special Agent Jack M. Byrd, dated November 22, 1961, at Savannah, Georgia, in the above matter. Please conduct the following additional investigation.

Attached is a list of Negroes who have attempted unsuccessfully to register to vote in Clarendon County since September of 1957. These names were secured from the photographs of that County's rejected applications made by agents of your Bureau in June of 1960. Please interview these individuals to secure the details of their attempts to register, including the following:

1. Full background information, including:

- (a) Education (can he read and write).
- (b) Occupation.
- (c) Business or farming experience.
- (d) Property ownership (real and personal).
- (e) Military history.
- (f) Arrest record.
- (g) Was he registered between 1948 and 1957; if so, how did he qualify.

2. As to each time he has attempted to register since September of 1957:

- (a) Where and when did he apply.
- (b) What person or persons accompanied him to the registration office.
- (c) Was he admitted to the registration office immediately.
- (d) If not, how long did he have to wait; were there other Negroes waiting; were there any white persons waiting; if so, were white persons admitted before the Negroes.

cc: Records
Chrono
Mr. Donr
Mr. Norman
Trial File (Rm. 1140)
Vot. & Elec. Sec.
USA, Columbia, S.C.

- (a) If there were Negroes ahead of him, how long did each remain in the registration office. Please secure the names and addresses of all white and Negro applicants who were in line or about the registration offices.
- (f) If, and when, he was admitted into the registration office what person did he talk with about applying for registration. (If he is unable to identify such persons, obtain a description.)
- (g) Was anyone else in the office when he registered. If so, obtain their identities or a description.
- (h) If he had paid taxes on property assessed at \$300.00 or more, was he allowed to qualify without a reading test.
- (i) If he was not allowed to qualify by showing payment of taxes, or if he does not own property, did he have to read or write anything for the registrar.
- (j) What did he read or write. (If possible, have the applicant specify the portion of the Constitution he was required to read, or have him recount what it was about.)
- (k) If the reading or writing was unsatisfactory, did the registrar tell him what errors he had made. (If he can recall, get as specific information as possible.)
- (l) If the reading and writing were satisfactory, was he required to fill out an application form.
- (m) Did he receive any aid in completing this form.
- (n) Was he rejected because of any errors on the application form. (If possible, get specific information as to what errors were made.)
- (o) Did anyone in the registration office say or do anything to hinder or discourage him in his attempt to register.
- (p) How long was he in the registration office.
- (q) Was he accepted or rejected.
- (r) Has he heard of any other Negroes who have tried unsuccessfully to register since September of 1937 (apart from those named in (c) above). Please secure their names.

- (c) Has he heard of any illiterate, non-property owning white persons who are registered to vote. If so, obtain names and addresses.
- (t) Has he heard of any white persons who were registered in their homes. If so, obtain names and addresses.
- (u) Has he heard of any white persons who were allowed to take application blanks out of the office. If so, obtain names and addresses.

It will not be necessary to obtain signed statements from the persons interviewed.

In addition, we attached 33 pages on each of which are printed Article 1, Section 21 and Article 1, Section 24 of the South Carolina Constitution. At least some of the rejected applicants were tested on these provisions. After the interviewing agent has filled in the blanks at the top of the page, each person interviewed should be asked to read aloud Article 1, Section 21 and then to copy it on the page immediately beneath the printing. Then he should do likewise with Article 1, Section 24. Please tape record each person's reading and enclose one set of the tapes, as well as the pages on which they have written, with your report. The interviewing agent should identify each reader on the tape immediately preceding the reading aloud. This portion of each interview should be conducted last, when the person is relaxed.

Unfortunately, as the attached list disclosed, we have few addresses for the Negroes named. However, the addresses can be secured for you in no more than a few days by Rev. [REDACTED] Sumner.

Enclosures

Name

Date of
Application

Address

Voting Place

5-14-60

3-12-60

1-6-58

1-6-58

Alcolu

Alcolu

11-16-57

1-27-58

Sunnerton

Sunnerton

3-6-58

Sardinia

Sardinia - Cable

12-9-57

Sunnerton

12-16-57

Sunnerton

3-9-58

Sunnerton

12-9-57

Jordan

11-16-57

11-16-57

3-29-58

[REDACTED] Pinewood

9-18-57

Manning Club

1-25-58

[REDACTED] Manning

2-12-58

[REDACTED] Manning

10-2-57

[REDACTED] Manning

Parsons Platform

1-25-58

Sunnerton

1-28-58

Davis Station

10-29-57

Alconville

3-10-58

R.F.D., Cable

1-28-58

1-28-58

[REDACTED] Manning

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Application</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Voting Place</u>
[REDACTED]	1-7-58		Sunnerton
[REDACTED]	11-16-57	[REDACTED], Manning	
[REDACTED]	3-6-58	[REDACTED] Turbeville	
[REDACTED]	2-5-58	[REDACTED] Manning	
[REDACTED]	10-15-57	Sunnerton	

Misc

8 March 1963

Honorable A. Leon Wigginbotham, Jr.
Commissioner
Federal Trade Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Leon:

Thank you for sending me a
copy of your speech. I saw a picture
of you in the Nashville Tennessean,
of which a very good friend of mine is
the editor.

Tennessee has come a long way.

I hope to see you soon.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A. LEON HIGGINBOTHAM, JR.
COMMISSIONER

March 1, 1963

Hon. Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Please find enclosed copy of speech given at Meharry Medical College and note references to your Department's good work in Tennessee at page 5. Incidentally, at this point of the speech you received extended applaud for your contributions.

Let us have lunch together sometime soon.

Cordially yours,


A. LEON HIGGINBOTHAM, JR.,
Commissioner

ALH, Jr. /mat

Enclosure